

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 12, 1822.

NUMBER 24.

VOLUME I.

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CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.
No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.
Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.
A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

The New Year's Address.

Our PATRONS may not generally have received the CARRIERS' ADDRESS, intended for them, with the compliments of the season, on the commencement of 1822. We publish it with a view to preserving this memento to the new year, and to afford all an opportunity of its perusal.

PATRONS! on this auspicious Morn,
When all is hallow, calm, and gay;
When Pleasure winds her mellow horn,
And Cheerfulness beguiles the day;
Remit your faithful Carrier boy,
To mingle in the festive joy.
Within the past revolving year,
Awake to industry and toil;
We have commenced our young career,
To furnish intellectual spoil;
The weekly banquet deck'd with care,
That you might the enjoyment share.
Patrons! we ask the generous smile,
The boon of your applause we claim;
This, shall your news boy's heart beguile,
This, given, he needs no other theme;
By diligence, your favour won,
This year's to give the need "Well done!"
Our journal though no daily sheet,
Is various, ample, in its plan;
Well garnish'd with what'er is meet,
To please the fair, instruct the man;
To regulate with skillful art,
The secret motives of the heart.

'Tis our's, with bold, exulting wing,
To explore the East, and Western clime;
From the far North, and South, to bring,
The chronicles of passing Time;
Ambition's deed, injustice done,
We record that dawn before the sun.
'Tis our's to tell of ruthless war,
Of revolutions, fraught with dread;
To urge to lead the peaceful Star,
That speaks the mighty terrors dead;
We go, where Warriors too, have met,
We pierce the Monarch's cabinet.
And here the muse would now become
A Nation, struggling to be free;
Brief is the strife—the glory gone,
How art thou fallen, O Italy!
Perse, banished thy ungrateful soil,
To despoils thou art left a spoil.

But see! a beam appear!
'Tis Liberty's celestial ray;
It breaks upon our hemisphere,
Illuming AMERICA!
Thou, Bolivar! art Gory's son;
In war, in peace, a WASHINGTON.
Let Pizarro rise to Freedom!
The child of heaven, to men
Shall wait the healing Olive-branch,
And Peace restore again;
The Star appear'd with trembling ray,
Bright Freedom's Star hath risen to day:
Columbia's wave shall mingle still,
Its confidence, fair La Platte! with thine,
Where shall bring her golden store,
And Amity her chosen vine;
Let tyrants tremble on the throne,
Fear, to the Freeman, is unknown.
Hail to our Country! Virtue's home,
Land of the weary and oppress'd;
No longer may the pilgrim roam,
For Freedom, here, hath fix'd her rest;
Her story flag shall ever be,
The refuge of the brave, and free!

PATRONS! adieu! the calm of heaven,
Be yours to bless life's fleeting day;
And may around your peaceful wave,
Be seen Contentment's cheerful ray;
Till landed on that wretched shore,
Where times, and seasons, are no more,
January 1st, 1822.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

To the Shade of Eaton.

First of the mighty dead!
Foremost in the battle fray;
Injured Chieftain—whither fled—
Whither dost thou wander—say?
Thou that on proud, vanquish'd Denne,
Saw'st the starry banner wave;
Thou whose soul could danger spurn,
Gallant leader of the Brave.
In vision, awful night I meet thee,
Where the silent shadows glide;
With prophetic eye, I greet thee,
Where the warrior seeks his bride,
Light Spirit! doth the wrong
That magnitude once gave,
Languish to thee still proving,
Dah it wound beyond the grave?
So—for at the Eternal's shrine,
See, the glad immortal bow;
Lark the strain of peace divine;
Triumph is that bosom now.
Thou forgiest—yet, O ever,
Shall the patriot weep thy doom;
Thou forgiest—yet, years shall never
Dim the halo round thy tomb.

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The Power of Genius.

To genius bright who does not tribute pay—
Who is a cold of heart, so dull, unkind,
As not to own fair fancy's magic way.
Withstand the omnipotence of creative mind!

The noble thought, bright fancy's chasten'd glow,
And all imagination's teeming fires—
The language clear, whose still majestic flow
Glow with the charms the airy muse inspires.

Oh say, what soul to dulness so allied
Can mark those beauties and not own their charm,
Unmov'd can view—for praise still can deride,
And not one feeling with delight can warm.

Unenvied he! no generous heart he bears,
Cold and unsocial must his moments flow,
No solace he to soothe the gloomy cares
That tend his steps of dulness here below.

Unlike to him, whose still-enraptur'd breast,
Whose glowing heart, and sympathetic eye,
Can own of sentiment the power contest,
And all the force of coldness still defy.

Unlike are they!—as sunder'd as the poles,
No sweet communion can their bosoms know;
The one—his life's blood warm, impassion'd rolls—
The other's heart is all as cold as snow!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

A Lover's Consistency.

Dear Girl, that I love you, 'tis true,
But, zounds, you will never believe me,
The humblest of suitors, I woo,
Oh do then, my angel, relieve me!

Why what the deuce is it you want,
And I constantly at your feet sighing?
To tell you a falsehood I can't,
'Pon my soul, I'm not given to lying.

How oft has the hue of your eye,
Been the theme of my loftiest muse,
How oft have I sworn I should die,
Should you my addresses refuse!

I love you—with ardour I swear it,
Then pry'three don't make such a pother—
To be candid, at once I declare it,
Pray have me, or I'll have another!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

STANZAS.

The source of CHASTITY is pure,
From boasting ever free;
The living essence must endure,
Drawn from DIVINITY.

Superior to the stores of art,
Or gifts by Heaven bestow'd,
It consecrates the willing heart,
A temple meet for God.

And should that Power each wish fulfil
With Science's richest meed,
If Charity be absent, still
My soul is poor indeed.

For Charity endureth long,
And never fails in love;
Here would I rest, for here belong
My hopes of Heaven above.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

I have never seen the righteous forsaken.

I've seen the heir of guilt and woe,
And mark'd his wandering eye;
I've seen the tear of anguish flow,
And heard the mournful sigh:

I've seen the victim of despair,
A prey to want, and sin;
I've watch'd his brow, when sternly there
Was stamp'd the curse within.

I've seen the lordling roll in state,
And swell with bloated pride;
I've seen, when at the poor man's gate,
The wretched outcast died:

I've seen the youth, whom Pleasure's round
Had early taught to stray;
And those, that by INTemperance, found,
The flowery, fatal way:

These I have seen, but never yet
Have mark'd the Child of Prayer,
Abandoned by his God, to eat
The bitter bread of care.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Stanzas to —.

Yes, it is sweet to contemplate
The awful, pleasing fate,
When yielding to relentless fate,
We own Death's iron power.

'Tis sweet to rest the aching head
In yonder, peaceful tomb;
Where the tall grass, around the bed,
Luxuriantly doth bloom.

And O! when by the world forgot,
I sleep unconscious there,
Will not some wild flower deck the spot,
Nourish'd by friendship's tear?

Sweeter will this cold bosom rest,
If priz'd in memory;
Lighter the cloud upon my breast,
Bedew'd, dear girl, by thee!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONUNDRUM.—The Alphabet were invited
out to dinner in alphabetical form—what is the
reason all could not comply with the invitation?

Moral and Religious.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

The feast of our Saviour's nativity was undoubtedly celebrated in the early ages of Christianity, for we are told that under the persecution of Maximian, that emperor burnt a church at Nicomedia, which was filled with Christians assembled to keep this festival. St. Gregory terms it the *festum of all festivals*; and St. Chrysostom, the *chief of all festivals*. It is named *Christmas-day* from the Latin *Christi Misa*, the Mass of Christ, and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed the *Missa* or *Mass Book*. About the year 500, the observation of this day became general in the Catholic church.

There is one portion of the winter (observes an amiable writer) when the fire-side, from the customary convivialities of the period, becomes peculiarly attractive. I allude to the season of *Christmas*, a festival which, from a vivid recollection of the manner of its celebration in the North about forty years ago, has been indissolubly associated in my mind with all the delightful reminiscences of early life; blending the rainbow visions of youth and unalloyed hope with those religious feelings and innocent recreations which give to the close of the year so hallowed, and at the same time, so exhilarating an aspect.

With what a soothing melancholy, as the blast sweeps across my shutters and whistles round my room, do I often sit by the fire-side on the dark night of December, and call to mind the festive pleasures of a northern Christmas eve—

The happy night,
That, to the cottage's crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down;
When, after having surrounded the yule-log, as it lay in ponderous majesty on the kitchen floor, and each had sung his yule-song, standing on its centre, who consigned it to the flames, that

Went roaring up the chimney wide,
and tripping across the hall, sprang with joyous faces into the parlour, where the tale, the dance, and the game, the mince-pie, and the spiced bowl, rendered doubly sweet by the approving smiles of our delighted parents, completed our satisfaction.

It is in combination with imagery such as this, which in the morning of life, spread as it were a fairy mantle over the severest rigours of the season, that winter, independent of the attractions arising from its awful and sublime scenery, ever affords charms. Well may those, who are still wise enough to cherish the feelings of these enviable hours, and love to see them remembered in the sparkling eyes and joyous gambols of their own children, deprecate, with our Poet Laureate, the misrepresentation of the season as cheerless and severe:—

They should have drawn thee by the high heap'd hearth,
Old Winter! seated in thy great armed chair,
Watching the children at their Christmas mirth;
Or circled by them, as thy lips declare
Some merry jest, or tale of murder dire,
Or troubled spirit that disturbs the night;
Pausing at times to move the languid fire,
Or taste the old October, brown and bright."

Communicated.

Benjamin Franklin.

The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, a minister of a church in the south part of New Jersey, which has been recently discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

DEAR SIR,
I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you; but if that, the only thanks I should desire, are that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making a direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from them, I can therefore only return to their fellow men; and I can only shew my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren, for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see, in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mix'd imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from

God's goodness than our merit; how much more so the happiness of heaven? For my own part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, (who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide) that he will never make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished; nor would I wish to lessen it in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holy day keeping, sermon hearing or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying as too many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the hearers: the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite. And those who give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted; when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected.—He professed that he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement. But nowadays we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministration, and whoever omits this offense God—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness.

Being your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On new year's day, the scholars of all the Sabbath schools in the city of Baltimore, assembled at St. Peter's church, where divine service was performed and an address delivered. The children sung two hymns composed for the occasion. The Mayor and City Council, the reverend Clergy, the Sabbath school Union Board of Officers, &c. preceded the scholars, on their way to the church, the latter male and female, were estimated at twenty-five hundred.

FALSE FRIENDSHIP.

A Fragment.

"My dear friend, you are heartily welcome to town (said a spruce-dressed citizen, as he helped his country friend to alight from the stage); pray come home with me: I expect you will make my house your own while you stay in town; there is nothing in my power I will not do to make it agreeable to you. I have depended upon your company—my whole house is at your service. This over-acted complaisance made me suspect his sincerity, or that he had some sinister point in view; so putting my ring on my finger I followed him home.

"I am greatly obliged to you (said the country gentleman, as he sat down to the breakfast table) the invitation you have given me is very acceptable; I have lost the estate I have been so long at law about for want of sufficient evidence; and when I have paid the costs I shall not have more than two hundred pounds left, with which I mean to purchase an annuity; therefore I shall make your house my home till I can settle my affairs."

It may be some time before you can settle your business to your satisfaction, replied the citizen, his features contracting into cold civility; and I expect a gentleman to take my first floor in about a week; I am very sorry I cannot accommodate you longer.

My dear Mr. Woollet, cries the wife, hastily entering, I am very glad to see you. Mr. Woollet has lost his law-suit, my dear, said the husband.

The smile of welcome was instantly changed into a look of amazement;—she had advanced to give him her hand, but on his attempting to salute her, she withdrew her cheek, exclaiming, I am sorry for his disappointment; and began to make the tea. He drank two dishes of tea, and then asked his friend to lend him two guineas. He had it not in the house. Trade was very precarious—again mentioned his suspected lodger, and recommended a mean room to his friend, at half a crown per week, in an obscure lane in the city.

Oh! self-interest! how dost thou deaden every virtue, lead to hypocrisy and vice, and make us what we should be ashamed to own—mean, avaricious, and unfeeling. Would I change the feeling heart for 'all the interested views this world affords? Oh no! Give me sensibility to feel another's woe,

and I shall then feel as I ought my own happiness.

It is vexatious, said Mr. Woollet, as he arose from breakfast, that I cannot stay here, as I have no ready money to procure a lodging.—No answer was made.

Can't I have a room on your second floor, Mr. Savell?

Really, sir, they are all occupied. I do not know what to do; I must beg you to lend me half a guinea until next week.

I cannot upon my word, sir.

Mr. Woollet summoned up a look of expressive contempt, and fixing his eyes on his false friend, cried—He who can refuse half a guinea to my necessities, shall never share in my prosperity. Know, selfish man, I have gained my cause, and am at this moment master of two thousand pounds per annum. Then turning from them, hastily left the house.

I stood for a moment to view their confusion; they spoke not a word, but giving each other the keenest looks of reproach, separated in sullen silence.

Anecdotes of Distinguished Characters.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT.

In the reign of queen Anne, 1704, several freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of Parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of 100l. for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this step, made an order of the House to make it penal for either Judge, Counsel or Attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the court of King's Bench. The House, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws, bade him with a voice of authority "be gone!" on which they sent a second message by their speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the Speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate! You speak of your authority, but I'll show you I set here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot!" The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the House were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS.

One day overheard some of the soldiers abusing her extremely; the cardinal de Lorraine said he would order them immediately to be hung. "By no means," exclaimed the princess, "I wish posterity to know, that a woman, a queen, and an Italian, has once in her life got the better of her anger."

GARRICK.

Garrick once gave a dinner at his lodgings to Harry Fielding, Macklin, Haward, Mrs. Cibber, &c. &c.; and rails to servants being then much in fashion, Macklin, and most of the company gave Garrick's man (David, a Welchman) something at parting—whilst Fielding very formally slipped a piece of paper in his hand, with something folded in the inside.—When the company were all gone, David seeming to be in high glee, Garrick asked him how much he had got. "I can't tell you as yet, sir," said Davy, "here is a half a crown from Mrs. Cibber, Got pless hur—here is a shilling from Mr. Macklin—here is two from Mr. Haward, &c.—and here is something more from the poet, Got pless his merry heart." By this time David had unfolded the paper, when, to his great astonishment, he saw it contained no more than one penny! Garrick felt nettled at this, and next day spoke to Fielding about the impropriety of jesting with a servant. "Jesting!" said Fielding, with a seeming surprise; "so far from it, that I meant to do the fellow a real piece of service: for had I given him a shilling, or half a crown, I knew you would have taken it from him; but giving only a penny, he had a chance of calling it his own."

DAVID HUME.

David Hume, the celebrated Historian and Infidel, observed that one objection he had to Christianity was, that almost all its professors he saw were melancholy. On which Bishop Horne remarked, that might very well be, for in the first place, he probably saw but few Christians, his acquaintance and associates being mostly of another cast; and in the second place, the sight of him, would be enough to make a good man melancholy at any time!

CURIOSITY.—The Cherry Valley Gazette states, that in ripping the skin from the neck of a full grown fox, lately caught in Salisbury, the huntsman struck his wife against a yoke, which till then was unperceived, it being probably put on when young and the flesh had fairly grown over so as entirely to obscure the yoke, which, when taken off, was found to be but one and a half inches of an inch in diameter. A pretty tough story this.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 12, 1822.

The Union of Wednesday last contains the following anecdote, which is extracted from the "Life of General Greene, lately published by Dr. Caldwell."—It relates to Col. Wm. Washington, the husband of Mrs. Madison's sister.

Having learnt, during the scouring excursion, that a large party of royalists, commanded by Col. Rutledge, was posted at Rutledge's Mills, 12 miles from Camden, S. C. he determined on attacking them. Accompanying the enemy, he found them so situated, as to be perfectly safe from the operations of the British. Rutledge, to attempt his object, was obliged to make a direct attack, his usual mode of warfare, he determined, therefore, to make a direct attack, in imitation of a ship, mounting it on wheels, and staining it with red paint, to make it look like iron, he brought it in military style, and affected to make arrangements to batter down the barn. Not prepared to resist, Rutledge obeyed the summons; and with a garrison of 100, rank and file, surrendered at discretion.

The panegyric upon Col. Washington is as well enough, but the *russe de guerre* is an old affair—the Indians who never heard of the business at Rutledge's Mills, have tried the scheme in numerous instances. They attempted it at Fort Wayne during the late war, in the same manner; and if Doctor Caldwell looks into the History of the Indian country, particularly of that tribe which inhabit Brownstown and Magnaga, he may learn that in all their designs to reduce the American fortresses, they adopted this method. The *Creeks* resorted to the same thing in the neighbourhood of the district of Michigan, hoping to impress the garrison with a belief that the British had supplied them with ordnance.

Whilst on the subject, however, we recommend the perusal of Doctor Caldwell's work, (which we believe was published by Mr. Thos. De Silver of this city) to every man desirous of extending his knowledge of the Revolutionary war—and we should judge it to be an excellent book for the use of schools.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
In the legislature of this state, Mr. Broom from this district offered a resolution, the substance of which was, that all monies coming into the Treasury should be deposited in certain designated Banks, from which they should be drawn only by the draft of the State Treasurer, countersigned by the Auditor General, or in the case of death or incapacity, by some other officer appointed by law, whenever there should be a necessity of satisfying previous appropriations; modes, not to exceed at any time \$100,000, necessary to meet occasional demands, drawn by such a draft to be placed under the control of the State Treasurer, by whom they are to be accounted for.

To this resolution Mr. Sutherland offered an amendment which takes away from the Governor the appointment of the Auditor General, and provides that he shall be elected, as the Treasurer is, by the Legislature.

After a trial of nine ballots for the appointment of a Treasurer of the State, the election resulted in favour of Wm. CLARKE, Esq.

GOVERNOR CLINTON.
The speech of Governor Clinton delivered on the third of the present month, to the Legislature of New-York, commands universal attention. Nothing short of an able state paper is looked for from that gentleman, and though it comes not within the scope of our plan to intermeddle with political contest, we would insert to-day a few had room, an extract from the prolegomena of that address, both because of its extreme elegance, and of our desire to gratify the taste of a large number of our patrons—an unexpected press of matter, and of new advertisements deprives us of that opportunity.

BURIED ALIVE.
In Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine there are a number of allegorical and figurative writers, who frame their narrations so skillfully as to impose them as statements of facts upon ordinary minds. The most incredible stories, though constructed upon motives of producing effects, which argument would fail to bring about, are ingeniously carried to the strongest relief of these kind of readers, for whom they are intended.—If they should ever be lucky enough to see our paper, we can assure them they have plenty of believers here, and that their account of the *Buried Alive*, though its artful plan has staggered the imagination of some readers, has the confident belief of the most credulous, and we should like them to send over for the benefit of these, a good story of a Ghost.

CONGRESS.
The petition of the Transylvania University, praying a repeal of the duty on foreign printed books, has not met a favourable issue. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the committee to whom it was referred, having made a detailed report against the expediency of the adoption of the measure at this time.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered in senate the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the repairing and the preservation of the military road, beginning at Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, and terminating at Florence, on the Tennessee river.

This is the same road opened by the U. States' troops under the command of Gen. Jackson, with whom the plan originated, and who bestowed his personal services in marking out and constructing it. It was afterwards established by Congress as a post road, and being 350 miles shorter than the old route, would be expected to facilitate the transportation of the mail; but its wretched condition precludes the accomplishment of that desirable event. The question will be about the manner of improving it; whether by the employment of the troops in constructing it into a military road, its original character, or by converting it into a turnpike.

The House of Representatives were principally engaged upon the resolution calling on the president of the United States for information relative to the operation of the Bankrupt Law of 1800, in several specified states; and upon the subject of the military appropriations, which excited considerable debate.

A bill has been reported, and is now before that House, to provide for the disciplining of the militia of the United States; the first section of which runs thus:

That, once in every year, all the commissioned officers of the respective brigades, in each state and territory of the United States, including the aids to the brigadier general, the brigade majors, adjutants, quarter masters, sergeant majors, quartermaster sergeants, and drum and fife majors, together with all the sergeants from each captain's company, shall be assembled together, and encamped within such brigade, at such time and place, as may be provided by the legislature of the respective states or territories, for the purpose of being instructed and disciplined in camp duty, field exercise, and military science; and shall be encamped and kept together not less than — days, nor exceeding — days: during which time they shall be regularly and assiduously trained, according to the discipline prescribed for the army and militia of the United States, under the command of the brigadier general, or officer commanding the brigade.

A resolution in the Senate proposing to reduce Congressional compensation and the salaries of all the executive officers, was, after some discussion, laid on the table. A resolve, having a similar object in view, was, on Monday, rejected in the House of Representatives, by a respectable majority, who refused to consider it.

On the 9th inst. on motion of Mr. Cook, the House agreed to consider the resolution, submitted by him the day before, calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the unavailable funds of that department; upon which, and an amendment by Mr. Rankin a very protracted debate ensued.

Another attempt to molest the mail occurred on Thursday night, whilst the horses were changing at Princeton. The way bag was taken from behind the coach, and afterwards found in a yard in the vicinity, plundered of its contents.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

For the accommodation of the younger part of the audience whose parents are not willing to keep their children late from home, it is in contemplation to represent the new romantic drama of *Ugolino*, as a first piece this evening, at the Walnut street Theatre, and to commence the performance early. The splendour of the scenery has excited much admiration.

Miss Joanna Baillie's celebrated play of *De Montfort*, or *the Force of Hatred*, and other entertainments, are announced for the benefit of Mr. Wood, on Monday evening next. The talents of that gentleman stand in no need of commendation. They have been long known and acknowledged, and require no description of ours to recommend him to the public attention. We take leave to say, notwithstanding, their union with the most unparalleled industry in his professional pursuits, and his laborious discharge of his various duties to the public, of which few persons unacquainted with the theatre have any knowledge, entitle him to an extensive share of munificence, particularly when theatrical business is in so languishing a state.—The manager has a great degree of responsibility upon his shoulders, and the public, from administering to whose gratification he incurs it, ought in common justice to keep that fact in mind.

We have not heard the amount of profits which became due Mr. WALLACE at his benefit in Boston, but it is proper to state, he refused to receive whatever he might be entitled to derive, and desired it might be appropriated to charitable purposes in that town, with the exception of 100 dollars, which he directed to be applied to the purchase of a ticket at Mr. Bray's benefit, as a testimony of respect for that estimable gentleman.

Mrs. HOLMAN took her leave of the Boston audience on Monday the 7th inst. in ROSINA, and announced for the evening of the preceding Friday, but an unexpected indisposition precluded the possibility of her performing. She appears, however, to have recovered health enough to travel, as she presented herself in the New-York Theatre, on Thursday evening the 10th inst. in which she gave a great variety of songs. Previously to her quitting Boston she bestowed upon the Female Asylum the sum of 100 dollars.

Misses C. and K. Durang, formerly of this place, and who made their first appearance at New-York on Monday last, danced a *pas de deux*, on this occasion between the acts of *Rob Roy*. The performances at that theatre, last evening, were *Guv Mannerling*, and the farce of *Lock and Key*.

Mr. Wray is still at Blaton with his Equestrian Troop of horses.
Messrs. WATSON and Company commenced their equestrian feats at a Circus recently erected at N. Orleans, in Levee street, on the 3th of last month.

Mr. POTTER, the celebrated Ventriquist, exhibited his powers in that art on the following evening, in the *Faubourg St. Mary's*, in the same city. We see no account of the Theatre which was expected to be opened.

At the Theatre Cincinnati, Mr. ALEXANDER DRAX made his first appearance on the 29th ult. in *Jack and the Three Singles*.

The stockholders of that establishment, who have made an election to receive season tickets in lieu of interest for their stock for the year 1821, have been reminded by Messrs. Collins and Jones, the managers, that the privilege of those tickets having expired, they will, in consequence, be required to make a fresh election for the present year, otherwise they will be placed on the list of those receiving interest. It appears by this that Stockholders do not receive rent and admission besides.

The last account from Savannah states that Mr. Gillett presented the *death of WALLACE*; or *the Hero of Scotland*, on the 29th ult.

Mr. Bray selected *Rob Roy* and the MILLER AND HIS MEN, for his benefit on the 8th inst. at Boston.
In consideration of the extreme severity of the weather, on the night formerly allotted for Mr. Pelby's benefit, preventing numbers of his friends and admirers from giving their attendance, the manager (Mr. Stanislas) with his characteristic regard for justice, has consented that that gentleman shall have an opportunity of trying his fortune this evening.—The designated entertainments are *HAMLET* (Mr. Pelby) and the farce of the *CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*, Walter, Mr. Mestayer—Josephine Mrs. Pelby.

At Harrisburgh last evening, Messrs. Herbert and Williams presented the Tragedy of *JANE SHORE*, and the *Sultan*; or the American Captive.

CAUTION.—A market man, a few days ago, was asked what he would take for his pork, the bargain was struck for two hogs; if the man would deliver them at the buyer's house up town, which was agreed to. When the market man had carried the hogs a square or two, the purchaser concluded to take the rest at the same price—said he would stay by those bought until the seller should return and bring the others. Unsuspecting of roguery, the country man went and brought up the remaining part of his load, but never found or heard of the two first hogs since, or the rascal who bought them. [Village Record.]

COMMUNICATION.
DENTIFRICE.—Mr. Amers, in Chesnut Street, opposite the Bank of the United States, announces the possession of a Tooth Powder, deriving its origin from Ceylon, and said to have been first imported into England, from the Indies. This dentifrice is offered for sale, and the ladies have an opportunity of improving the enamel of their teeth, and adding to the beauty of their persons. The rheumatic affection of the gums, is entirely removed by its application, so that the enjoyment of health is another consequence resulting from its use.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Clump, the Farmer, savours too much of garlic; this is our only objection to his last favour. A. W. is received—we would thank the author to look over his verses again before they are published. E's lines are not sufficiently explicit—a modest genius, perhaps, would not comprehend them. The invitation is a spring production, and we idly suffer by the frost when it is exposed at this inclement season. Alfred shall be given next week. Alceste is in type—and *Melville* likewise. A student is unavoidably omitted this week. H. S. shall be attended to. Hansa is received. Edwina and the Pedlar, No. 7, came to hand last night. Several other favours shall have an early insertion.

Public Sale Report.
J. and W. LIPPINCOTT & Co. Auctioneers.
From the 7th to the 10th January, 1822.

BRANDY—5 pipes Armagnac, \$150 gal.
SUGAR—2 hhds. St. Croix, 1105 a 1120 cwt.
1 — New-Orleans, \$1000 —
12 boxes White Hav. 1440 a 1455 —
5 — Brown do. 950 a 970 —
COFFEE—20 bags Java, 27 1/2 lb.
TEA—19 chests Young Hyson, 83 a 85 1/2 —
5 half do. — 84 —
RICE—9 tierces, 375 cwt.
RUM—1 hhd. New-Orleans, 68 gal.
CASSIA—20 matts, 34 —
MOLASSES—4 hhds. (good) 35 a 35 —
PERRING—15 boxes 1st sort, Boston 80 box.
SALT PETRE—4 kegs, 9 a 9 1/2 lb.
CHOCOLATE—5 box No. 1, Boston, 15 —
WINE—10 casks Lisbon, 135 gal.

ALMANAC.

1822.	Sun.	Sat.	Sun.	High.	Moon's
JANUARY.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Water.	Phases.
12 Saturday,	7 27	4 49	4 25	1/2	Full
13 Sunday,	7 26	4 51	4 53	1/2	Full
14 Monday,	7 26	4 52	5 12	1/2	Full
15 Tuesday,	7 26	4 52	5 31	1/2	Full
16 Wednesday,	7 25	4 54	5 53	1/2	Full
17 Thursday,	7 25	4 55	7 49	1/2	Full
18 Friday,	7 25	4 56	8 31	1/2	Full

The above Time of the Rising and Setting of the SUN is the true Time shown by a well regulated Clock—and not the apparent or Solar Time given in the Almanacs.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

Or would be exchanged for Property in Philadelphia.
A HIGHLY VALUABLE TAN-YARD AND FARM, situate in the Township of Uwchlan, in the county of Chester, state of Pennsylvania, five miles from Downingtown, three from the Yellow Springs, half a mile from the Conestoga turnpike road, and thirty miles from Philadelphia. Adjoining lands of John Bridlar, George Stetler, and others, containing seventy acres and an half-acre, of the first quality land, a good proportion of which is woodland and meadow, the remainder in grass, divided into small fields with chestnut rail fence.

The buildings are in good order, consisting of a large two story Stone Dwelling House, with two rooms and an entry on the first floor, and four rooms on the second—a stone barn and spring house over a never failing spring, and a frame wagon house.—Also a stone tenement with log stabling. There is a good apple orchard, together with a number of bearing peach, plum, cherry, and other fruit trees. The Tan-yard contains sixteen laying-away vats, with the necessary proportion of lines, handlers, &c. The buildings are a beam house, handling shed, currying shop, mill house, and a large bark house, 60 by 30 feet. Three bark mills, two of which are turned by water, and one completely calculated to grind bark for exportation, in a neighbourhood that abounds plentifully with bark, and is perhaps excelled by none in the county, as a retreating establishment.
Enquire of JAMES ELLIOT, on the premises, or of DAVID COGGINS, No. 80 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Jan. 12—6m.

For Sale—A Bargain.
A VALUABLE FARM, situate in New Britain Township, Bucks county, 29 miles from Philadelphia and 3 from Doylestown, on the road leading from Hill Town township, containing 105 acres, 20 of which are well timbered, 20 of first rate bottom land meadow, the remainder under a high state of cultivation, inclosed with good post, rail and stone fencing.

The improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, first floor contains two rooms and a kitchen, with a good cellar, and four rooms on the second floor, barn of stone with a wagon house adjoining the same, a good spring house with an excellent spring of never failing water; the out-houses are a smoke house, &c. &c. an apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, with other fruit trees. For further information apply to PAGE & LISLE, Brokers and Conveyancers, No. 8 South Fifth street.—Who also have an additional number of places for sale in this state and New-Jersey. Jan. 12—3t

S. Page & C. P. Lisle.
BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission. Naturalization Papers for Alien citizens; Pensioners; secured; Mechanics' Books drawn; Insurances; Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout. Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for adentry. Jan. 12—6m

HARDWARE.
A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street. THOMAS SHIPLEY. Jan. 12—6m

THE CELEBRATED CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.
THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTHACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY. Jan. 12—6m

THE DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE Pennsylvania State Lottery.
WILL take place on WEDNESDAY, January 23. The following prizes are to be drawn from this Lottery, and may be sold at this Fortunate Office. During the last year, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in prizes were sold and paid by the subscriber, who respectfully returns his thanks, and the compliments of the season to all his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage during the last year, and hopes they will be pleased to continue their favours—call, and purchase some of those inviting prizes, now offered by the following scheme.

Pennsylvania State Lottery.	
1 Prize of \$15,000	3 Prizes of 1,000
1 do. 8,000	8 do. 500
1 do. 5,000	14 do. 100
1 do. 2,000	5,000 do. 6
Whole Tickets \$7 00	Quarters \$1 75
Halves 3 50	Eighths 87 1/2
Sixteenths \$0 44	
Likewise, the Union Canal Lottery.	
TENTH CLASS.—SCHEME:	
1 prize of \$10,000	100 prizes of \$100
2 do. 5,000	100 do. 50
10 do. 1,000	300 do. 20
20 do. 500	600 do. 6

At present they will be sold at the scheme prices:
Whole tickets \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 52
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 62 1/2
Prizes payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—subject to a discount of fifteen per cent.
The first 3500 blanks which shall be drawn from the wheel, entitled to six dollars each.
Blanks as well as prizes to be drawn, and all the prizes to be placed in the wheel before the drawing commences, except that of 10,000, and one of 5000; the latter of which will be placed in the wheel when 6000 Tickets are drawn, and the first when 12,000 are drawn.

The drawing to commence on the 16th April.—Order for foreign tickets in the different lotteries, with the money inclosed, post paid, will be procured from the different states, and forwarded as required, and prompt punctuality to all business confided to his care, in the commission of stock, exchange and lottery broker. Prizes paid as soon as drawn.
LIKEWISE, FOR SALE.
The new scheme, as advertised by the manager, who has fully explained the plan and mode to be adopted, and that so amply exposed, that it supercedes the necessity of the vendors to enter into a further detail.
The following is the scheme of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, New Series—First Class.

1 prize of \$2,500
1 do. 1,000
1 do. 430
3 do. 100
4 do. 50
250 do. 7
1500 do. 4

4060 Tickets.
Present price of Tickets \$3 50, will in a few days rise to \$4, shares in proportion—Prizes subject to 15 per cent. discount, payable 60 days after the drawing. The public will please to observe that this lottery will be drawn in fifteen minutes, and all prizes determined. For any of the above prizes the public are respectfully invited to call at

GOODWIN'S
Fortunate Office, N. E. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
Several farms for sale in Bucks, Montgomery, and other counties. All favours will be gratefully received and attended to with despatch.
Notes, bonds, and other securities discounted. Jan. 12—1f

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE.
PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New-York. CONTENTS.—Buckingham's Travels in Palestine—American Medals—Bible Rhymes—Confessions of an English Opium Eater—Princess Charlotte—Hackney Coaches—Observations on the Disgrace of the Morella Cherry; and Management of Trees—Origin of the custom of Saluting those who Sneeze—St. Anthony's Fire—Why a foolish fellow is called a Cockscomb—Selah—Fracture of the Thigh—Sir Thomas Browne—Urban Chevreau—Calvin—Dr. Sharp—The habit of changing names—Sir Thomas More—Dr. Moore—Napoleon (from the French)—Lines written by a Lady. Jan. 12—1t

VENETIAN BLINDS.

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions—orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant. JOHN YATMAN. Jan. 12—6m

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dyeing French and Cambr Crapes, Levantines, Mantus and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Spunged, and every article of Clothing.
S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favour him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. Jan. 12—6m

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, John M. Taber, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, did on the 7th of January, 1822, make an Assignment, unto William Wallace, of all his estate real, personal, and mixed, in trust (under such conditions as are expressed in said assignment) for the benefit of all such creditors as shall execute a release within thirty days from the date thereof—this, therefore, is to inform such creditors that the assignment may be seen, and that the release is ready for signatures at No. 22, South Third Street.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Assignee. Jan. 12—4t

UNION TAVERN

FOR PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES.
On Thursday, the 31st of January, 1822, at one o'clock, P. M.

THIS noted Tavern is in Bensalem township, Bucks County, at the junction of the Milford Road with the Bristol Turnpike, six miles from Bristol, one-fourth of a mile from the River Delaware, and thirteen miles from Philadelphia, two miles from Byberry Meeting-house, and conveniently near to many other public institutions.

The Tavern House is a large and commodious three story stone building, 40 feet by 39, with a Piazza in front, four rooms on the first floor, and an entry; three bed rooms and a large hall room on the second floor, and nine bed rooms on the third floor, with a sufficient number of fire-places. A kitchen attached, good well and pump at the door—Cellar under the whole buildings. There is a large stone stable, sufficient for the accommodation of forty horses, with hay loft above; also an open shed adjoining and wagon house, and another open shed—good stone stable, with hay loft and wagon house, accommodated with another well and pump. Also an ice-house. A handsome and excellent garden in front of the house.

Four acres and a half of good land, are attached to the buildings, and two acres detached, distant about 100 yards south.
This property is well calculated for public business, and might accommodate a store-keeper, a boarding-school, or a gentleman of leisure and fortune, being in an agreeable and respectable neighbourhood. A good title will be given, and possession on the first of April next. Attention and conditions, by SAMUEL ARNOLD.
For further particulars, inquire of PAGE & LISLE, Brokers, No. 8, South Fifth street. Jan. 12—3t

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved.

BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37 Market Street, Philadelphia, propose to publish by subscription, BROOKES'S GENERAL GAZETTEER, IMPROVED; or a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing a description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World, with the Government, Customs, Manners, and Religion of the Inhabitants; the Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country; the Trade, Manufactures, and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns; their Longitude, Latitude, Bearings, and Distances in English Miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished; including the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States. Together with a succinct Account of at least fifteen hundred Cities, Towns, and Villages in America, more than has appeared in any foreign Edition of the same Work, in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this Country, are corrected and supplied; illustrated by a map coloured Map of the United States. Originally written by R. Brookes, M. D. The third American Edition, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements by William Darby, Esq., of the New York Historical Society; author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Editor of the Guide; and a Tour from New-York to England.

In order to render this edition in a particular manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city, as an editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this Continent, adjacent to it, and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any Gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are either erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the names of places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last eight or ten years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present list of most states in that quarter of the world. It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements, and changes in objects of Geographical Science, will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect it may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent, that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events, which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

The publishers deem this a propitious period to issue the intended publication. The census of the United States taken for 1820, from the various objects of statistical enquiry, embraced in its details, will give a high degree of interest to any portable work of reference in which they are included, and being now completed, enables the editors to put the Gazetteer to press without delay.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.
The work to be comprised in one 8vo. volume, of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored map of the United States, projected and engraved by the respective purposes, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.
Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on delivery. Jan. 12—4t

